

LIFE IN PRISON CAMP ENDURABLE

Man Released From the Isle of Wight Gives His Experiences.

WAS NOT TREATED BADLY

Interned Germans Are Well Supplied With Food and Diversions—Self-governing Prison Camp—Abuses Are Remedied.

By FRED TCHERKESOFF.

London.—Wishing to obtain some authentic information about the life of "alien enemies" in the internment camps, I went to see my friend, Ludwig, who had been interned six weeks in the Knockaloe camp on the Isle of Wight, and who now was released on the ground of having no nationality at all.

Ludwig was born in Russia of German parents. He had been educated there, had married a Russian, taken part in the revolutionary movement of the University of Moscow students, and finally had been expelled by the Russian police, going to Germany. Here he was not only not welcomed but was denied the rights of German nationality. At last, after some years spent in Bulgaria and France, he came to London.

When the war broke out all Germans were forced to register. My friend, from an excess of honesty, confided to the police the puzzle of his nationality; from an excess of prudence the authorities interned him until his papers of identity had been examined.

"Did you find life in the camp very hard?" I asked.

"Existence in the camp," he said, "is quite bearable; of course one must fix in one's mind once for all that one is no longer free and has to submit to regulations. Within certain limits, however, we were quite at liberty to organize our internal life, and we, in our compound, made full use of this permission. We chose among us our own police for each section, and this arrangement worked so perfectly that the English soldier-guards left the keeping of order entirely to the men elected by us and entered only on their request—a good deal of unpleasantness and friction being avoided in consequence.

"Generally speaking, the food is good and sufficient.

"Setting the meat question. Each person is supposed to receive half a pound of meat, including fat and bones, or four ounces of corned beef. But the German cooks, who are appointed and paid by the English contractors, are hand in glove with their masters, and even some of the officials know what is going on; in any case, the amount of cooked meat each man receives is nearer two than eight ounces. This question of the meat portions has given rise to much friction and was at the bottom of the riots in the Douglas camp, when many were killed and wounded.

"I was impressed at once by the evident disparity of the official and the real portions of meat, and consulted with my fellow prisoners. Whenever a public question has to be debated a general meeting is called. A resolution was passed and a delegate sent to the governor. As similar resolutions had been forwarded to him on several occasions, he told us that now we would receive each our half-pound of raw meat.

"This caused consternation among the wealthy prisoners, who did not like at all the idea of having to cook their own dinners. The poorer ones proposed to find among the prisoners some cooks and waiters who could prepare the food for us all together. But a resolution was carried by the majority asking the governor to revert to the old way. As a result of our protest, however, we received afterward somewhat larger portions.

"Worry Over Hot Water Supply. The next cause of trouble arose in this way: An excellent rule had been made by the authorities that hot water could be obtained in the official cookhouse from early morning till late at night. But the German cooks enforced an unwritten law that a penny must be paid by each person each time hot water was required. I paid my penny, like everybody else, and obtained the hot water at once. I noticed, however, a sailor who did not get any until all had been served. When asked for an explanation, he frankly told me that he had no money and therefore was boycotted by the cooks.

"The next day I asked for water, but did not pay. On the succeeding days I was ignored systematically by the cooks. At my request our section chief called a general meeting, to which I made my complaint about the impossibility of procuring hot water without payment, and explained that as about three thousand men three times daily fetched hot water this meant about £3 to £4 (\$15 to \$20) a day for the six cooks. Accordingly, a unanimous resolution was sent to the governor, who promptly abolished the abuse.

Regulating Camp Affairs.

"As a rule the military officials were willing to make any alterations suggested by us. For instance, there was much delay in the delivery of letters and postal parcels sent to the prison-

ers. I proposed that a few reliable prisoners be placed in the censor's office, open the parcels in his presence, and, after his inspection, close them up again. This plan was agreed to, and it worked splendidly. Also one hundred parcels, the addresses of which had been lost under the old system, were on our suggestion exposed in the camp and speedily reclaimed by their owners.

"According to official instructions our huts had to be scrubbed twice monthly; we decided to do this every week, each of us in turn. Whether it was a wealthy banker from the city or a penniless waiter from Soho, each one did his work without grumbling. Only one elderly merchant offered five shillings to anyone willing to do his share. 'Not because I do not want to scrub,' he explained, 'but because for three days after doing so I cannot move without pain in my back.' A young fellow consented to do the job for him for sixpence. Some of the prisoners received neither money nor parcels and therefore had to subsist entirely on the official rations, which, of course, did not include luxuries.

When Quarrels Break Out. "Everything that tends to keep the men busy is welcomed, because a certain amount of nervousness and irritability is inevitable when thousands of men are suddenly taken from their work and forced to live together at close quarters. Quarrels break out easily and may quickly assume dangerous proportions.

"One afternoon a German baker commented bitterly on the anti-German riots in London, which had ruined him. 'Served you right,' said a young fellow thoughtlessly. The next moment he was nearly lynched by the baker's friends. I managed to get him surrounded by more peaceable persons and proposed to call our own police. 'No, no,' the crowd shouted. 'Father Ludwig, you go and settle the quarrel.' It was not a difficult task, as the young man made a complete apology.

"One fine evening we were standing outside our hut, contemplating the starry sky, while our doctor friend gave us some astronomical explanations. Suddenly a shot resounded. In a moment there was wild confusion in the camp and the combined efforts of all the more responsible men were required to subdue it. We learned afterward that the sentry had shot at a man who tried to escape. The elements of a tragedy or of a panic are always present, and the only antidote is work.

Of Course There is Music. "Besides we had music! It is said that when half a dozen Germans get together some sort of musical society is sure to be formed, so you can imagine that music is flourishing in the camp. Seeing the number of first-rate musicians interned, I wondered how London orchestras could exist at all. Excellent choirs and bands have been formed, and these give performances, but never without serious preparation. They know their audience would not tolerate amateurish efforts. When the instruments cannot be obtained from outside they are made in the camp, and some are weird enough to arouse the envy of a futurist composer! The handmen are dressed in full German military uniform, made in the camp; even the fabrication of a 'pickelhaube' offers no difficulty when pots and pans are at hand. Silver paper from chocolate and tobacco packing is never wasted, and plays an important part not only in the making of uniforms but in the staging of plays. These also are well rehearsed before being offered to the public.

"Every performance is announced by a band marching through the grounds and playing loudly to attract attention. One of the greatest successes in the show line was the circus; one day there was an elephant made of gray blankets and four or five men, which would have deceived anyone. Its antics were so truly elephantine that prisoners, English guards and officers alike, all were in fits of laughter, especially when the 'penny a ride' part began and the trunk disclosed a broomstick as foundation.

The Poem That Was Rebuked. "Then we had recitation evenings. A poet among us recited his own work. A significant incident occurred during that evening. The first numbers were of a comic character, but the chief item of the program was a patriotic poem—a jubilant recital of how thousands of Russian soldiers had been lured into the Masurian bogs and drowned like rats. It was received with stormy applause. I felt indignant, and, seeing that some of my table companions also looked uneasy, I got up and asked permission to say a few words. It was granted. I first congratulated the poet on his skill, but protested against the spirit of the last poem, which invited us to gloat over the death agony of soldiers probably as brave as any others. I reminded the public that hundreds of German soldiers were drowned in flooded Flanders—terrible incidents of war, but not subjects for epics. A growing applause showed me I had not appeared in vain to the thinking portion of my fellow prisoners. The poet himself came to me a few days later and said, 'You know, Father Ludwig, I have been thinking over what you said, and I will not have the poem published.'

"I became sincerely attached to my fellow prisoners, who showed me all consideration in spite of the fact that my opinions were often diametrically opposed to theirs. When the order for my release came the governor shook hands with me and thanked me for the good suggestions and improvements which we had made in our camp.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS GREENLEE CO. (Continued from Page Two.)

Toles Cosper, personal property.....	425.00	Not in State.....	1914
Mig. Carmona, house 30 S. C.....	75.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Prim. Casada, house 415 S. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
U. Colmenero, Mdse. etc.....	2600.00	Error and duplicate.....	1914
S. G. Chestnut, furniture, mdse.....	150.00	Not in State.....	1914
E. Chavez, Mdse.....	400.00	Not in State.....	1914
Tomas Chavez, house 90-B A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Dunn & Loomis, Drugs, etc.....	2000.00	Not in State.....	1911-12
Refug. Duarte, lot Pat. Ad.....	50.00	Washed away 1911-12-13-14	
J. C. Day, Mdse., etc.....	2650.00	Moved away.....	1911
Mig. Dominguez, Colq. Ad. 10.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
Pedro Duarte, houses 229 1-2 229-3-4.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Gasper Dominguez, house F129 D. C.....	75.00	Destroyed.....	1913
J. V. Dunn, saddle horse.....	75.00	Error.....	1913
Jesus M. Duran, house A216 D. C.....	300.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
M. & B. Echols, goats.....	1550.00	Not in State.....	1913
Alej. Espinoza, goats.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1913
Dom Frias, house 204 A. C.....	350.00	Destroyed.....	1913
E. W. Face, Bakery outfit.....	900.00	Moved away.....	1914
Alfonso Garcia, house 42 Coronado.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Pedro Gomez, house 27-A S. C.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
R. B. Gonzalez, house 209 A. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Guad. Gonzalez, house 35.....	25.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Jesus Gonzalez, goats.....	200.00	Moved away.....	1914
Jesus Garcia, house 254-A.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Pedro Gayerones, house 30 S. C.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Marciel Guerra, Fixtures.....	100.00	Moved away.....	1914
Ladisl Herera, house 24 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
R. N. Hollis, Horses-Farm Machinery	700.00	Moved away.....	1914
Doroteo Herera, Colq. Ad. 3.....	75.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
Dan Jordan, Furniture-Plane.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1913
Chas. Keppler, Furniture.....	200.00	Not in State.....	1913
J. S. Kemp, Horses, mdse., etc.....	775.00	Moved away.....	1913
Edelfonso Losano, Colq. Ad.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
Lynn & Lowenbruck, Butcher shop.....	425.00	Moved away.....	1913
Alej. Llamas, house 254-A A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Alb. Lomell, house 354 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Fco. Lucio, Goats.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1913
Nic Larra, House 154 1-16 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
H. W. Ludwick, Furniture.....	300.00	Moved away.....	1914
Nic Morales, House 230 A. C.....	200.00	Burned.....	1913
F. A. Moore, Furniture-Plane.....	300.00	Moved away.....	1912-13
Encar. Medina, House Stevens Tract.....	25.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Cornelius Medina, House 102 A. C.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Justula Mendoza, house Stevens Tract	175.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
Martin Martinez, House 101 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1913
W. H. Moses, Furniture.....	50.00	Moved away.....	1913
E. K. Miller, Jewelry, etc.....	200.00	Not in State.....	1913
Alej. Moreno, House 3 S. C.....	200.00	Burned.....	1913
Rafael Moreno, House 387 A. C.....	306.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Sant. Medina, House 255 A. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ant. Munoz, House 243 A. C.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Alfreda Medina, House 28 1-4 A. C.....	175.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Geo. Neel, Tent.....	100.00	Moved away.....	1914
Cand Navarette, Huse N98 D. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ignacio Ochoa, House 92 A. C.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Eug. De La O, House Wards Canyon.....	75.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Jesus M. Ochoa, House 99 A. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1913
B. Orona, House 124 S. C.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1913-14
Jose Perez, House 28 A. C.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Fortuna Protrada, House 215-A A. C.....	25.00	Destroyed.....	1913
J. W. Phillips, Mdse., etc.....	575.00	Moved away.....	1913
V. Pringle, Horses-Furniture.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1913
Jose Perez, Cows, etc.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1913
Jose Rey, Huse 27-A S. C.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ignacio Rico, House 417 S. C.....	200.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Felipe Rojas, House 184 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
J. E. Silverman, Cobblers outfit.....	50.00	Moved away.....	1913
J. A. Smith, Auto.....	850.00	Not in State.....	1913
Jose M. Salazar, Mdse., etc.....	500.00	Moved away.....	1914
Encar. Sira, House N100 D. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
B. Sirlanni, House N110 D. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Bonif. Sanchez, House 66 A. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ed Tombaugh, House Colq. Ad.....	375.00	Washed away.....	1913
Greg. Talamantez, cows, horses etc.....	525.00	Moved away.....	1914
Jesus Torres, House 413 S. C.....	100.00	Destroyed.....	1914
J. A. Townsend, Bar fixtures, etc.....	400.00	Moved away.....	1914
Jas. Trainor, Cattle, etc.....	675.00	Moved away.....	1913-14
Pete Trainor, Cattle, etc.....	675.00	Moved away.....	1914
M. G. Talcott, Furniture.....	100.00	Moved away.....	1913
Billberto Uribes, House 57 S. C.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ramon Villereal, House Wards Can.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Jesus Vasquez, Auto.....	500.00	Error.....	1914
Frank Vozza, Goats.....	800.00	Error.....	1914
Geo. Wagstaff, Furniture.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1912-13
J. S. Waddell, Wagon, horses, etc.....	225.00	Moved away.....	1913
S. N. Ward, Furniture.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1914
John Young, Butcher shop fixtures.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1914
Simon Ynogas, House 472 A. C.....	250.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Warren Lenney, Pat. land.....	400.00	Error.....	1911
Seb. Escada, House 210-A A. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1913
Juan Arroya, Corral 156 A. C.....	300.00	Error.....	1914
Dani. Estrada, House 72-D A. C.....	150.00	Destroyed.....	1914
H. C. McDowell, Furniture.....	75.00	Moved away.....	1913
John Penn, Furniture.....	50.00	Moved away.....	1914
E. W. Taylor, Furniture-Plane.....	550.00	Moved away.....	1914
Bartolda Blanco, Mdse, furniture, etc	800.00	Moved away.....	1914
T. W. Brown, Cattle.....	313.00	Moved away.....	1912
W. R. Cosper & Bro., cattle.....	650.00	Moved away.....	1912
C. P. Sloan, wagon, horses, etc.....	210.00	Moved away.....	1912
Abran Madrid, Horses, hack, etc.....	150.00	Moved away.....	1914
Anast. Moralez, House, Colq. Ad.....	50.00	Destroyed.....	1914
Ric. Rodriguez, billiard & pool outfit.....	300.00	Moved away.....	1914
Hugh Trainor, Cattle, etc.....	250.00	Moved away.....	1914

Motion by W. W. Dutton, seconded by S. F. Awalt and carried unanimously, that Joe Larrieau be no longer employed as Deputy Sheriff in Greenlee County and that his services as such are hereby dispensed with to take effect immediately.

Upon motion by W. W. Dutton, seconded by S. F. Awalt and carried unanimously, the services of the Jailer and Interpreter at Morenci are hereby dispensed with to take effect December 31st, 1915.

Upon motion by W. W. Dutton, seconded by S. F. Awalt and carried unanimously, J. G. Cash, Sheriff, is hereby authorized to appoint a Deputy Sheriff at Morenci to take the place of Joe Larrieau at a compensation not to exceed \$125.00 per month. At 4:15 P. M. the Board adjourns until Friday, December 17, 1915.

Clifton, Arizona, Dec. 17, 1915.

The Board of Supervisors met this day in continued regular session with all Members and the Clerk present.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Witt at 11 A. M.

At 12 M. the Board stands at recess until 1 P. M.

The Board reconvenes at 1 P. M. Upon motion by W. W. Dutton, seconded by W. T. Witt and carried unanimously, the report of Jas. H. Kerby of Personal Property Tax collections for the year 1915 is hereby approved. Said report is as follows:

REPORT:

Dec. 9th, 1915.

To the Board of Supervisors, Greenlee County, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

The following is a true and correct statement of Personal Property Tax collections for the year 1915.

Books No. 1 to 10 receipts 1 to 123 inclusive all receipts unused.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. H. KERBY, Assessor.

The undersigned Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Greenlee County, State of Arizona, hereby certify, that I have checked all of the above Personal Property Tax receipt books returned to the said Board of Supervisors by the Assessor, Jas. H. Kerby and have found each and every one to check with the above statement.

A. L. TERRY,

Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

The following demands are audited, allowed and ordered paid out of the Salary, Expense and Road & Bridge funds:

No.	Demand	By	For	Am't.	All'd.	No.
1448	J. M. Lally, salary November.....			\$137.50	137.50	364

EXPENSE FUND:

1445	Morenci Water Co., water and repairs 3 mo.....			44.35	44.35	837
1446	W. W. Dutton, expense.....			44.35	44.35	838
1449	J. E. Cornett, bounty.....			70.00	70.00	839
1450	Phelps-Dodge Mer. Co., supplies.....			12.25	12.25	840
1451	Detroit Copper Co., lights, telephones, etc.....			59.52	59.52	841
1453	Rodney Ellis, recording for County.....			4.50	4.50	842

ROAD & BRIDGE FUND:

1452	Merrill & Hoyt, road contract final payment.....			3512.19	2940.29	205
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At 4 P. M. the Board adjourns until Saturday, Dec. 18, 1915.

Clifton, Arizona, December 18, 1915.

The Board of Supervisors met this day in continued regular session. Present W. W. Dutton and S. F. Awalt, Members; and A. L. Terry, Clerk.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A. M.

Upon motion by W. W. Dutton, S. F. Awalt is appointed Chairman Pro Tem.

Upon motion by S. F. Awalt, seconded by W. W. Dutton, the appointment by J. G. Cash, Sheriff, of Deputy Sheriff's are hereby approved. Said appointments to be in force until such time as the Board of Supervisors may deem their services unnecessary. Said appointments are as follows:

Bud DuBois.....	\$125.00 per month
J. V. Martin.....	\$125.00 per month
A. J. Cupples.....	\$125.00 per month
J. A. Sutherland.....	\$125.00 per month
Mary Henry.....	\$125.00 per month
Jack Shipman.....	\$125.00 per month
Alex Arnett.....	\$125.00 per month
N. O. Wright.....	\$125.00 per month

At 11:45 A. M. the Board adjourns until Friday, Dec. 31, 1915.

A. L. TERRY, Clerk.

GETS V. C. AT AGE OF 19

Lance Corporal Dwyer Held Trench Single Handed During Fight at Hill No. 60.

London.—The youngest soldier of the British army to receive the Victoria Cross is Lance Corporal Dwyer, who is only nineteen years old. He won the V. C. for holding, single handed, a trench against the Germans during the fighting around the famous Hill No. 60. He is now back in London on a short leave from the front and is devoting this time, which has been granted to him for a rest, to recruiting work. He appeared the other day in Trafalgar square and delivered a stirring appeal for more recruits, which was loudly applauded.

Acting Corporal Issy Smith of the Manchester regiment is the first soldier of Jewish faith to receive the Victoria Cross. His reward was given him for having assisted a wounded comrade over 250 yards of ground under heavy shell fire at Ypres.

CZAR AND NAVAL CHIEF



The czar personally called upon his minister of marine, Admiral Grigorevitch, and congratulated him upon the recent naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.

BOY, 13, ENTERS UNIVERSITY

Indianapolis Sends Second Young Genius to Chicago—Wins Scholarship by Ability.

Chicago.—Students and faculty of the University of Chicago are expecting much of Benjamin Perk of Indianapolis, thirteen years and four months old, who has registered as a freshman. Perk was graduated last spring from the Indianapolis Manual Training high school and was awarded a scholarship at the university. He is enrolled in the junior college of philosophy.

Perk follows in the footsteps of Harold Fishbein, who came from Indianapolis a year ago at the age of fifteen and has continued his remarkable record at the university. Perk is the youngest student ever matriculated at Chicago.

ELK KILLS SON IN PARK DUEL

Ten-Year-Old Buck Comes Out Winner in the First Big Quarrel in Family.

Richmond, Ind.—Two buck elks in the city herd in Glen Miller park fought a duel and before the employees could separate them, Teddy, head of the herd, had gored to death his son, a two-year-old buck. Teddy is one of the finest specimens of elk in the country, and is ten years old.

It is the first time in the history of the herd that a buck has offered harm to its offspring.